1. NKVD /MVD/ contract labor was utilized for construction work extremely rarely by the military authorities in Central Asia. NKVD labor was used once in 1937 to build a tank park near the railroad station of Urta-Aul, 17 km south of Tashkent. Such labor was also used once in 1938. These were the only two occasions during the period 1926-1939. In general, if one wished to obtain NKVD contract labor, one could do so only by accepting a labor battalion (lagerni punkt) of 800 persons or half that number. One could not request and receive 100 or 600 laborers. It had to be 800 or 400. In addition, one generally had to build a temporary concentration camp to house the prisoners near the work site. It, therefore, was a complicated and expensive procedure. NKVD labor was usually utilized by "sovkhozes" or by road building organizations. One could at times subcontract with a "sovkhoz" to use its NKVD workers, but even then one had to sign a contract with GULAG (Glavnaya Upravleniya Lagere Osobovo Naznacheniya - Chief Administration of Camps of Special Designation) of the NKVD. Political prisoners were confined separately and worked only on NKVD projects. NKVD contract labor, on the other hand, was composed of criminals and of petty offenders (melkii pravonarushiteli). Professional persons would be included in the contract labor group only if they were criminals or petty offenders. Most of the professional persons who were prisoners were incarcerated for political reasons and usually worked

С	LASSIFICA	TION	CONFIDENTIAL		 		
1			DISTRIBUTION	7.7			
1			31.3	ORR EV		<u></u>	
 			and the state of t				

50X1

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

in their fields of specialty while prisoners. All members of NKVD contract labor gangs worked as ordinary laborers. Army officers had no contact with the prisoners, who worked an eight-hour day under the surveillance of NKVD guards and prisoner-guards.

50X1

2. Another type of labor group utilized by the Soviet Army was the military labor battalion, which I have mentioned previously

3. The following categories of civilian authorities were generally contacted

50X1

50X1

- (a) The "prokuror" (procurator) of a Soviet Republic or "oblast" he was contacted in regard to deciding the sums the Soviet Army was to pay to persons displaced by new military construction; the "prokuror" approved the sum and the time limit for moving,
- (b) The "kommunhoz" (kommunalniya khoziastvo gorodskovo soveta communal economy section of the city soviet) this organization gave the land required for military construction sites,
- (c) The city engineer (he worked for the gorsovet, ie city Soviet liaison was maintained with this official in order to discuss problems connected with insuring that military buildings would blend in with the style of civilian buildings in the particular city,
- (d) The "zemelni otdel" of the OBLISPOLKOM (the land department of the oblastnoi ispolnitelni komitet the governing committee of the oblast) this department was contacted to obtain land for military construction outside city limits. The "zemelni otdel" gave the required land to the army, as happened, in the case of the 42 hectares needed for the tank park /see par l above/, with its railroad spur and motor road, and
- (e) The GORENERGO (the electric department of a city soviet) this department was contacted in order to discuss the problem of how new military construction would tie into the existing electric power net.

50X1

-ehd-

761.125

761.7

The state of the s